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(11) The daily routine and duration of activities. As suggested above, both the duration of an individual activity and the time at which it occurs within a given day may have some bearing on the broader patterns of activity. Williams (1930:21-31) described an individual as characteristically undertaking several tasks within a single day, garden work normally being completed by midday. Table 6:10 reveals the need for modifying this view. The mid-point of most activities falls within the 1100 to 1400 period, and of the 19 extra-village subsistence tasks 15 have a mid-point falling after 1200. The tendency is to leave for the gardens in early or mid-morning, returning to the village in mid-afternoon. In garden work several tasks are normally carried out during a single visit, food being harvested last.

Of the 13 activities with a mean duration exceeding 5.0 hours only 4 - clearing, planting yams, sago-making and mourning - are associated with the subsistence sector. Of the others, 6 concern the marketing of crops, both subsistence and cash, and 1 is paid work. The subsistence tasks occur infrequently while the cash-producing ones are a regular feature of a commercial economy. While the total time devoted to cash-producing activities in Sivepe is small, it would appear disproportionately disruptive of a subsistence routine characterised by the daily pursuit of a large number of tasks of short duration. Significantly, in terms of total time expended, the two most burdensome cash cropping tasks are processing coffee and harvesting rubber. The mid-point of both these occurs early in the morning (0941 and 0838 respectively) and since the activities are of short duration the intention is apparently to complete them before starting the daily subsistence routine.

While the time devoted to cash-producing activities, both in total and proportionately, is slight, the characteristics of their occurrence and duration suggest that areas of potential or actual 'stress' may already exist in terms of the juxtaposition of subsistence and external sectors at this basic level of work organisation.

The allocation of time within individual activities

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In a community practising shifting cultivation, where all movement is by foot and all goods are carried on the back, travelling comprises a major component of activity time, therefore significantly affecting the level of productivity. This fact is clearly recognised by the Orokaiva and partially explains village movements. With increasing commercialisation of the economy, the problem of the journey to work becomes more serious on account of the greater volume of goods being handled and increased level of activity.

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One of the stated aims behind Sivepe's projected move was to be sited on an improved road being built to Sasembata in order that

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 110]